

Iron County Register

IRONTON, MO. - JAN. 23, 1913.

E. D. AKE, EDITOR.

VOLUME XLVI. NUMBER 23.

THE Hadley roll of paroled criminals is complete—thank the kindly Fates for that!

OUR State Senator Carter M. Buford is cuttin' some ice these days—and cuttin' it square.

GOV. MAJOR's message is all right—a statesmanlike and straightforward document—and we have assurance that his administration will be in accord with it.

OF course the beneficiaries of the tariff on sugar, cotton, iron, etc., are protesting against "reduction." Force a pig from the trough and he squeals; he wouldn't be a pig if he didn't. And there's a good deal of hog in 'most all of us.

THE crop of dynamite outrages promises to be short this year, some thirty-odd propagators having been sequestered to Leavenworth, Kansas, where in retirement they will reflect upon the vicissitudes of human endeavor and accomplishment.

ALL Democratic editors in the Thirteenth Congressional District are earnestly requested to attend a meeting to be held in Bismarck, Mo., on Saturday, February 1, 1913. Business of interest to all Democratic editors in the District will come before the meeting. Make an effort to attend. E. L. PURCELL.

A BILL will be introduced at this session of the legislature to include Mississippi and eleven other South-east Missouri counties in the jurisdiction of the Springfield Court of Appeals, instead of the St. Louis division as at present. The counties affected by this bill are Mississippi, Iron, Maries, Reynolds, Butler, Wayne, Madison, Scott, New Madrid, Dunklin, Pemiscot and Stoddard.

THE editors and publishers of the Boise Capital News recently imprisoned and fined for contempt of court in having published Theodore Roosevelt's criticism of a decision of the Supreme Court of the State after it had been made, were released from jail on the 11th upon expiration of their sentences. The movement started by Dow Dunning, a State Senator, to collect their fines in pennies from sympathizers throughout the country, has so far resulted in the receipt of nearly half the necessary amount.

MISSOURI is old-foggyish, for sure. The legislature two years ago appropriated \$75,000 for the erection and furnishing of a temporary capitol building. Behold the work is completed and the inside furnishings in place, and the bill rendered therefor is but a little more than \$60,000. This is not the way of the g. o. p., which, we have been assured, "does things"—a proposition which, in many instances, I wish could be denied—but the doing always costs the limit, and then some.

I, with hearty endorsement, reproduce this from the Potosi Journal:

After having spent hundreds of millions in the last twenty years to build up an efficient navy, we are now informed by naval experts that the United States has no navy worthy of the name as compared with those of the first-class powers of Europe, and that we are even inferior to little Japan in this respect. What shall we do, discard the old hulks and build again? In twenty years more we would probably be as bad off as we now are. It seems to us that this navy building is a generous rationale to pour public money into. It's worse than river improvement.

It gives me pleasure to know that Bro. Deggendorf thinks right upon a good many questions, and so I have an abiding faith that the course of time will bring him to see and consequently denounce the iniquitous American Tariff System.

I NOTE that some of the the newspapers in their criticism of the Idaho "contempt" case argue against the judgment by the court because of its injustice per se. I take the broader ground that justice can NEVER obtain where the complainant is judge, jury and executioner. The assumption by courts of "inherent" powers above and beyond the statute is where the danger lies to the liberty of the citizen and the freedom of the press. That unreasonable, indefensible assumption must cease to rule before either the citizen or the press can at all times safely tell the truth, though it be such truth as is in the deep concernment of the public. The finding of the court in the instance noted is no vindication of the court, be the charges made by Teddy and reprinted by the Idaho editors true or false. If I accuse Bill Arp of stealing my bacon, and he, being the bigger and stronger, knocks me down, does that establish his innocence or convict me of falsehood? It may render me more wary and circumspect, but does not make of him an honest man.

WHY was Castro, retired Venezuelan President, now residing in England, refused entrance into the United States? He is not penniless, or likely to become a burden upon society; he is not an anarchist or a refugee from justice. Why, when he attempted to land at New York, was he first imprisoned on Ellis Island and then forced to return in the vessel which had brought him over? This is getting to be a denance of a Land of Liberty: our servants rule us in their own way according to their own sweet will, and seem to be above giving a reason for the thing they do. This I understand;

but still I'd like to know WHY on particular occasion, such as this. Am I presumptuous in my desire for information?

Since the foregoing was put in type I have learned the "why": the U. S. official having in charge the duty of barring out "undesirable" immigrants says, through Secretary Nagel, that sometime, somewhere, Castro swore falsely about something, and so unfitted himself to become even a visitor to a country wherein all men and women are truthful and a jurat to a false invoice to dutiable foreign goods is unknown. His presence would be contaminating, and Truth would flee incontinent to realms unknown. How sweet to know we are officially so guarded in our purity and righteousness! Strictly in line with the ruling in the Castro incident is that barring out an editor convicted (in an English court) of having libeled King George. The libeling consisted in the editor's having charged that the King had, some time or other, contracted a morganatic marriage with some "high born lady." At a not very remote period in English history such marriages by kings constituted no offense against decency and morality, and the female partner in the transaction was held to be highly honored. So I don't see why the offense of the editor should be held a heinous crime. I've heard of Kings who, according to current rumor of their days, liked to play the gay Lothario and didn't object to its being known. If the aforesaid editor had libeled John Doe or Richard Roe of the commonalty, would Secretary Nagel have barred him from entrance into the port of New York? All hail to the era that's passing! Will it change with an incoming Democratic administration of the affairs of this great Republic?

HERE are three legal decisions which are decidedly interesting, though somewhat bothering to the lay mind when viewed in connection with a fourth, also given below. I have a hazy recollection of a rule in law running something like this: That which done by the agent is the act of him who employs him. On this ground, I presume, it is fair to assume, per contra, that the principal is not responsible for that which his agent does not do. That's the way I dig out of the intricacy; but I'm no lawyer. Here are the four decisions:

A man employed by a coal company was killed while laying a track, by the falling upon him of slate from the roof of an air way. Decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals, West Virginia: "The mine operator employed a competent mine boss as required by our statute, and as the duty of watching overhead slate rests on this boss the mine owner is not responsible for the negligence of this boss. A number of decisions have established this rule."

A miner employed by a coal company, while passing through the main entry of their mine, was caught by some coal cars which had broken loose and was injured by reason of the fact that space between the cars and the wall of the mine was too narrow. This condition was due to a failure to comply with a law of 1907 requiring either ample passageways or refuge holes. Decision, same court: This duty devolves on the foreman, not on the company.

A man employed in a Massachusetts silk mill claimed that he was injured through negligence of a superintendent. The machine on which the plaintiff was working became clogged; the superintendent removed the obstruction, taking off a guard in order to do so; then started the machine without replacing the guard. Decision for the company. The superintendent as superintendent had not been negligent. In failing to replace the guard he was acting as a fellow workman for whose negligence the company was not responsible.

This might have been entirely different if it had happened in Indiana. In that State a railroad foreman ordered a section man to get out on a hand car with him to go to another part of the road. The foreman operated the hand car himself, and through negligence the other man was injured. Held that the company was just as responsible for the act of the superintendent in operating the car as if he had ordered somebody else to operate it. "It would be the refinement of reasoning to say that he, by giving the order to another, could create a liability, but if he did the thing himself it would not."

Treatment of Carrier Diseases.

This treatment of carriers from the view point of Preventive Medicine is twofold: first, their isolation; second, their cure. When disease carriers are isolated from normal people, they cease to spread the disease in question. The normal people then have no means of coming in contact with the infection. This may be illustrated by the work done in some of the large State Hospitals where formerly typhoid fever was present a great portion of the year. All of the patients were examined and the typhoid carriers detected and put in a ward so that they no longer came in contact with the normal patients. Typhoid fever then ceased to develop. This is a conclusive demonstration of the danger of typhoid carriers in the community and the possibility of preventing typhoid fever by isolation of the typhoid carriers. Naturally in a community the typhoid carriers, even when detected, can not be isolated. The question is what should be done with them. There are two ways of dealing with them so that they may not be a menace to society. First, teach them how to protect well people from coming in contact with infected matter arising from their systems; second, treat them with the purpose of freeing them from disease germs so that they again become normal people.

Address questions on prevention of diseases to Preventive Medicine, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Fresh Pork at Coddling's Meat Market, in bulk, country style, at 12 1/2 cents a pound.

# Down Go the Prices!

Big Reductions in Men's and Boys' Clothing, Overcoats, Ladies' CLOAKS, SUITS, SKIRTS AND SHOES. SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES FOR JANUARY. Now is the time to buy--three months of Winter before us.

## Home of Good Clothes

Men's Fine \$15.00 Overcoats Cut to	\$12.00
" " 11.50 " " "	9.00
" " 8.00 " " "	6.00
" " 5.00 and 6.00 Overcoats Cut to	4.00
Boys' Regular \$4.00 Overcoats Cut to	\$3.25
" " 2.50 " " "	1.90
" " 1.25 " " "	98c

Immense Cut on all Men's and Boys' Winter Suits. Call and see.

## LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS ALL REDUCED!

Ladies' Fine Plush Satin Lined Coats, were \$15.00 and \$16.00; cut to \$12.00	
" " " " " " Regular, \$10 and \$11; cut to 8.00	
" " " " " " Regular, \$8.00 . . . cut to 6.50	
" " " " " " Regular, 7.50 . . . cut to 6.00	
" " " " " " Regular, \$6 and 6.50 . . . cut to 5.00	
" " " " " " Regular, \$5 and 5.50 . . . cut to 4.25	
All Misses' Regular \$5.00 and \$5.50 Cloaks . . . cut to 3.98	
" " 3.75 and 4.00 " . . . cut to 2.98	
" " 2.75 and 3.00 " . . . cut to 2.25	
" " 2.00 and 2.25 " . . . cut to 1.65	

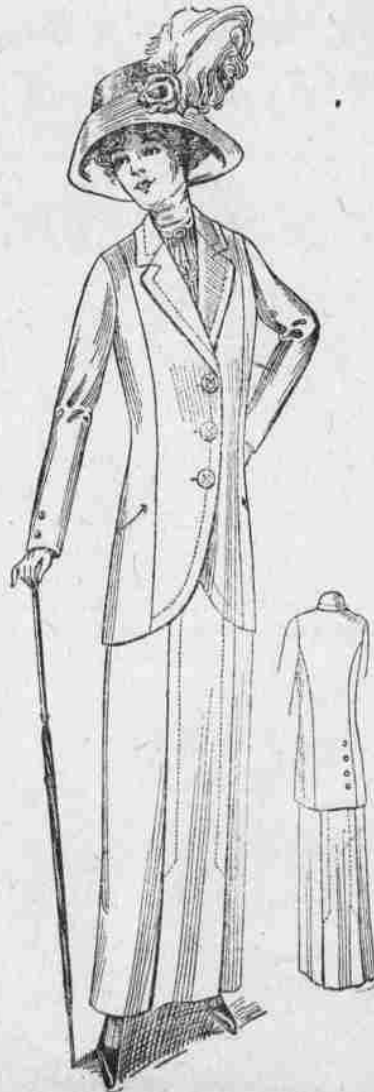
## Ladies' Suit Reductions.

Ladies' Fine Whip-Cord Satin Lined Suits, Regular, \$17.50; cut to \$13.50	
" " Serge Suits, Regular, \$15.00 . . . cut to 12.00	
" " Fancy Worsted Suits " 12.50 . . . cut to 9.50	

## Entire Stock of Ladies' Skirts Reduced!

All Regular \$7.50 Skirts . . . cut to \$5.50	
" " 6.00 Skirts . . . cut to 4.50	
" " 5.00 Skirts . . . cut to 4.00	
" " 4.50 Skirts . . . cut to 3.50	
" " 4.00 Skirts . . . cut to 3.25	

Many Odd Skirts at Much Less



## Splendid Shoe Bargains.

WE have gone through the Entire Stock, and placed Hundreds of Pairs on the Bargain Counter for rapid clearance. Children's Shoes at 50c, 60c and 75c. Ladies' Shoes at 98c, \$1.25, 1.50 and 1.75. Men's Shoes at \$1.50, 1.75 and 2.00. You will certainly Save Money by Buying These Shoes.

## Ball Brand Rubber Goods.

Look for the RED BALL Trade Mark on the Sole--a GUARANTEE of Pure First-Grade Rubber. Rubbers, Overshoes, Felt Boots, Rubber Boots of All Kinds--the Very Best the market affords--no higher in price than other makes, but a Great Deal Better. Buy one pair, and you'll be a friend ever after to the RED BALL BRAND.

## Buy Your Heating Stoves Now!

Our Entire Line Reduced FIFTEEN PER CENT. We show a Fine Line of Wood and Coal Heaters, ranging in Price from \$1.00 up to \$18.00. You can buy them during January at 15 Per Cent. Reduction.

## GOOD THINGS TO EAT!

HEINZ'S Fresh Sweet Pickles, Dill Pickles, Sour Pickles, Mince Meat and Apple Butter. Best Eastern Cane Granulated Sugar, \$6 per 100 lbs. 3 Cans Best Grade Sugar Corn for 25c. 3 Cans Solid Pack Home Canned Tomatoes for 25c. 7 Bars of Lenox Soap for 25c. Evaporated Fruits, Green Fruits and Vegetables.

Fresh Car of "Golden Sheaf" Flour. Buy a Sack--for Bread-Making--and you will want more.

# LOPEZ STORE CO.